

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.  
PUBLIC SCHOOL BATTALION.  
OFFICIAL PERMISSION FOR RAISING A  
Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be  
strictly limited to Public School or  
University Men and who will serve  
together as a unit.  
Training is now going forward.  
Applicants desiring to enrol should  
apply at once to—  
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,  
6, 7 and 8, Old Road Street, W.  
God Save The King.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

CALLE  
8 SPEED PORTABLE  
MOTORS.  
Magneto and Battery  
Ignition Combined.  
The very latest in Portable  
Motors.  
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,  
Machinery Office,  
4, Des Voeux Road Central.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General  
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

618

No. 17,976 號六十七百九千七第 日六十月一十年卯乙 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22ND, 1915. 三拜禮 號二十二月二十年四國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

## THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.  
Dec. 22nd.—The English mail, per s.s.  
Novara.  
Dec. 24th.—Europe (via Siberia), per s.s.  
Anmer.  
TO DEPART.  
Dec. 22nd.—Europe via Siberia, at 5 p.m.,  
per s.s. Novara.  
Dec. 23rd.—Shanghai, North China, Japan  
via Moji, Victoria, B.O., and  
Seattle, and United Kingdom  
via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s.  
Yokohama Maru.  
Dec. 23rd.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,  
per s.s. Shinkai Maru.  
Dec. 25th.—Europe via Siberia, at 9 a.m.,  
per s.s. Chikan.  
Dec. 29th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan  
via Nagasaki, United States,  
South America and Canada via  
San Francisco and United King-  
dom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per  
s.s. Shinkai Maru.  
Dec. 30th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden,  
India, Western Australia, India,  
Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 2  
p.m., per s.s. Nansin.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to  
and from the Coast Ports, Manila,  
Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice  
on the last page of this issue.

## INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY  
PORTLAND CEMENT.  
In Casks 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags 250 lbs. net.  
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [724]

## PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.  
WEEK DAYS.  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 " " 10.00 " " " 15 " "  
10.00 " " 11.00 " " " 15 " "  
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " " 15 " "  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " " 15 " "  
1.15 " " 1.45 " " " 15 " "  
1.45 " " 2.15 " " " 15 " "  
2.15 " " 2.45 " " " 15 " "  
2.45 " " 3.10 " " " 15 " "  
NIGHT CARS.  
4.40 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. 8.30 to 11.00 p.m.  
Every Half-Hour.  
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.  
Every Quarter-Hour.  
SUNDAYS.  
7.45 a.m. to 10.50 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.50 " " 11.50 " " " 10 " "  
11.50 " " 1.00 noon " " " 10 " "  
1.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " 10 " "  
1.00 p.m. to 8.00 " " " 15 " "  
8.00 " " 8.30 " " " 15 " "  
8.30 " " 9.00 " " " 15 " "  
9.00 " " 9.30 " " " 15 " "  
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.  
SATURDAYS.  
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at  
the Company's Office, Alexander Buildings,  
Des Voeux Road Central.  
Benson and punch tickets available for all  
cars not already full running at the time  
stated in the Company's time tables, but  
not for special cars, can be obtained on  
application at the Company's Office. No  
Benson ticket will be issued until payment  
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or  
by Cheque or Comprode order represent-  
ing Bank Notes.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong 13th June, 1915. [1042]

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.  
16, MORRISON HILL ROAD.  
[1230]

## FOR SALE.

CORONATION POSTAGE  
STAMPS OF JAPAN.  
at \$1 per Complete Set.  
GRACA & CO.  
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.  
Hongkong, 15th December, 1915. [1043]

## SAVOY HOTEL.

21, BROADWAY, SHANGHAI, CHINA.  
THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED HOTEL  
in the City. Near to everywhere, a  
providing all modern conveniences.  
American or European Plan.  
Rates \$4 and \$5 per day.  
Special terms to monthly guests.  
Cable address Telephone No. 2,510.  
SAVOY C. A. BIDDLE,  
Manager. [223]

## MITSU-BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A.I., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.  
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers,  
Manufacturers of Central Condensers, Steam Manganese, Bronze Castings,  
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, etc., etc.  
NAGASAKI  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.  
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.  
Docks No. 1. Dock No. 2. Dock No. 3.  
Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet ... 350 ... 714 feet.  
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 ... 58 ... 68 ...  
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 36 ... 34 ... 34 ...  
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.  
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 718 tons and 12 knots.  
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE.  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.  
FLOATING DOCKS.  
Lifting Power ... No. 1, 7,000 tons. No. 2, 12,000 tons.  
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 480 feet ... 580 feet.  
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 66 ... 66 ...  
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 32 ... 32 ...  
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimonoeki).  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.  
GRAVING DOCK.  
Length on Keel Blocks ... 388 feet 6 inches.  
Breadth of Entrance on bottom ... 56 ... 56 ...  
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 26 ... 26 ...  
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS  
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution  
of work and to suit the convenience of customers.  
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. [606]

## THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL:  
Now well-known throughout the East for  
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS  
BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.  
KAIPING COKE:  
Competes with the best quality English Cokes for  
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.  
HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GRADE  
FIRECLAY.  
STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.  
OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. TEL. ADD.: MAISHAN, HONGKONG  
TELEPHONE No. 1030.  
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [144]

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

TRAVERSING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY  
OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER.  
THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE  
FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE  
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.  
Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.  
Owing to the War the THIRCE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been  
temporarily suspended, and a ONCE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed  
of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, operated between  
Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with  
Dairen-Seiton (Tientsin) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU"  
and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.			
		Connecting at Harbin This Transfer to Petrograd.				Connecting at Harbin This Transfer from Petrograd.	
1st Class Fare	2nd Class Fare	3rd Class Fare	4th Class Fare	1st Class Fare	2nd Class Fare	3rd Class Fare	4th Class Fare
Shanghai (S.M.R. Sta.)	Shanghai (S.M.R. Sta.)	Shanghai (S.M.R. Sta.)	Shanghai (S.M.R. Sta.)	Shanghai (S.M.R. Sta.)	Shanghai (S.M.R. Sta.)	Shanghai (S.M.R. Sta.)	Shanghai (S.M.R. Sta.)
11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10	11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10
12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10	12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10
1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10	1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10
2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10	2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10
3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10	3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10
4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10	4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10
5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10	5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10
6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10	6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10
7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10	7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10
8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10	8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10
9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10	9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10
10.40	6.10	3.10	1.10	10.40	6.10	3.10	1.10
11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10	11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10
12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10	12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10
1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10	1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10
2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10	2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10
3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10	3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10
4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10	4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10
5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10	5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10
6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10	6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10
7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10	7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10
8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10	8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10
9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10	9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10
10.40	6.10	3.10	1.10	10.40	6.10	3.10	1.10
11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10	11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10
12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10	12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10
1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10	1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10
2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10	2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10
3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10	3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10
4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10	4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10
5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10	5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10
6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10	6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10
7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10	7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10
8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10	8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10
9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10	9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10
10.40	6.10	3.10	1.10	10.40	6.10	3.10	1.10
11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10	11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10
12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10	12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10
1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10	1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10
2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10	2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10
3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10	3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10
4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10	4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10
5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10	5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10
6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10	6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10
7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10	7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10
8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10	8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10
9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10	9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10
10.40	6.10	3.10	1.10	10.40	6.10	3.10	1.10
11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10	11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10
12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10	12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10
1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10	1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10
2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10	2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10
3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10	3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10
4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10	4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10
5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10	5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10
6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10	6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10
7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10	7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10
8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10	8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10
9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10	9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10
10.40	6.10	3.10	1.10	10.40	6.10	3.10	1.10
11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10	11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10
12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10	12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10
1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10	1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10
2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10	2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10
3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10	3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10
4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10	4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10
5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10	5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10
6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10	6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10
7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10	7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10
8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10	8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10
9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10	9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10
10.40	6.10	3.10	1.10	10.40	6.10	3.10	1.10
11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10	11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10
12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10	12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10
1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10	1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10
2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10	2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10
3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10	3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10
4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10	4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10
5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10	5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10
6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10	6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10
7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10	7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10
8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10	8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10
9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10	9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10
10.40	6.10	3.10	1.10	10.40	6.10	3.10	1.10
11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10	11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10
12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10	12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10
1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10	1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10
2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10	2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10
3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10	3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10
4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10	4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10
5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10	5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10
6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10	6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10
7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10	7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10
8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10	8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10
9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10	9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10
10.40	6.10	3.10	1.10	10.40	6.10	3.10	1.10
11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10	11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10
12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10	12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10
1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10	1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10
2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10	2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10
3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10	3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10
4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10	4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10
5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10	5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10
6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10	6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10
7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10	7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10
8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10	8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10
9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10	9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10
10.40	6.10	3.10	1.10	10.40	6.10	3.10	1.10
11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10	11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10
12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10	12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10
1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10	1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10
2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10	2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10
3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10	3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10
4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10	4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10
5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10	5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10
6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10	6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10
7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10	7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10
8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10	8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10
9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10	9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10
10.40	6.10	3.10	1.10	10.40	6.10	3.10	1.10
11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10	11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10
12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10	12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10
1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10	1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10
2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10	2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10
3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10	3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10
4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10	4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10
5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10	5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10
6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10	6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10
7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10	7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10
8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10	8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10
9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10	9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10
10.40	6.10	3.10	1.10	10.40	6.10	3.10	1.10
11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10	11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10
12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10	12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10
1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10	1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10
2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10	2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10
3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10	3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10
4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10	4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10
5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10	5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10
6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10	6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10
7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10	7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10
8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10	8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10
9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10	9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10
10.40	6.10	3.10	1.10	10.40	6.10	3.10	1.10
11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10	11.40	7.10	4.10	2.10
12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10	12.40	8.10	5.10	3.10
1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10	1.40	9.10	6.10	4.10
2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10	2.40	10.10	7.10	5.10
3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10	3.40	11.10	8.10	6.10
4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10	4.40	12.10	9.10	7.10
5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10	5.40	1.10	10.10	8.10
6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10	6.40	2.10	11.10	9.10
7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10	7.40	3.10	12.10	10.10
8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10	8.40	4.10	1.10	11.10
9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10	9.40	5.10	2.10	12.10
10.40							







**VOLUNTEER RESERVE COURT-MARTIALLED.****FAILING TO OBEY CORPS ORDERS.****CLAIM OF CIVIL AND MILITARY DUTIES.**

A Regimental Court-Martial was held at the Volunteer Headquarters, yesterday, for the purpose of trying Corporal George Martin, of the H.K.V.R. The Court was composed of Major I. B. F. Currie, 87th Company, R.G.A. (President), Captain C. Champkin, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, attached to the H.K.V.R., and 2nd Lieut. F. A. Parker, 4th Batt., K.S.L.I., members.

Two charges were preferred against the prisoner: (1) Neglecting to obey Corps Orders, in that he, at Hongkong on December 5th, did not attend at the Cricket Ground at 7.30 a.m., when ordered to do so by Corps Orders dated December 2nd. (2) Failing to appear at the place of rendezvous, Cricket Ground, appointed by his Commanding Officer, Major G. H. Wakeman, in Corps Orders dated December 2nd.

On behalf of the accused, Mr. A. M. Preston pleaded not guilty to both charges.

Capt. G. K. Hall Brutton, who preferred the charges, put in a copy of the Corps Order relating to the charges.

Mr. Preston then remarked that with a view to shortening the proceedings he was quite prepared to admit that Corporal Martin's name was in the Orders, and he was also prepared to admit that he did not attend on Sunday according to the Orders. The only reason he pleaded not guilty was because there were mitigating circumstances which he wished to lay before the Court. In proof of these mitigating circumstances he would call prisoner to give evidence.

Outlining the defence Mr. Preston said that the accused Martin was the only European cutter employed at Wm. Powell, Ltd., and winter time was the heaviest season for him, and he would tell the Court that at the time when these Orders were issued, on or about December 2nd, 3rd and 4th, he was so busy at his work that he was unable to get a medical certificate which he was told to get by the Adjutant, Capt. Brutton. The Order appeared in Orders on December 2nd. On December 3rd, having been ill and suffering from diarrhoea, which subsequently proved to be a mild form of dysentery, all the week, Martin went to Capt. Brutton saying he was ill and asked for leave to absent himself on Sunday. The Adjutant told him that he must get a medical certificate, but Martin was so busy at his work that it was impossible for him to leave business in order to get the certificate. That was on the Friday. On Saturday he was still ill and was unable to work, throughout the day, going home in the afternoon and taking to his bed. On the Sunday, the day he was detailed for butts duty, he was still ill, but had received orders from his tailoring department for certain work which had to be completed by Monday. As a consequence, about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning he went across to Messrs. Powell and gave out this work. He was seen on the ferry by Sergt. Green prisoner did not deny, in fact he admitted that he went across to his place of business and did this work, but having finished it he went back and laid up for the rest of the day. Of course, it would be said that if he was able to go to business he could appear on duty in the butts, but, as they would realise, duty in the butts was much harder for him to carry out and he would be more liable to endanger his health than if he went to his place of business for an hour or so. He then called accused.

Corporal Martin, giving evidence in support of his solicitor's statements, said that he saw his name in Orders and intended if possible to go. When he was told to obtain a medical certificate he endeavoured to see Dr. Black, but the latter was out when he telephoned him. No other opportunity offered, on account of pressure of work, of seeing any doctor, his intention being to see his own doctor. After being in the shop on Sunday morning giving out important work for about a hour-and-a-half he went home and "laid up."

Mr. Preston—Did you feel able to go to the butts?—No. I did not.

Had you felt able you would have gone?—Yes, certainly.

Capt. Brutton asked—Did you take any measures to be called on Sunday morning in time to be on parade at 7.30?—Inasmuch as our tea always comes in at 6.30 a.m., it came in at that time on Sunday, but I did not drink it because I was ill.

Capt. Brutton—That is diametrically opposed to what we were told the other day, Sir, but I won't press it. It is not put down, but it was given in evidence the other day.

Mr. Preston said he would like the President to take note of that.

Capt. Brutton—Do you press for that? If so, I shall have to call evidence; but I do not want to press the charge.

Mr. Preston—It does not matter; it need not be put down. He then remarked that a medical certificate, supplied by Dr. Fitzwilliams, was in the possession of the military authorities, which bore out accused's statement that he was ill.

Capt. Brutton said that it was not in his possession, and he had no recollection of it.

Corporal Martin—Capt. Brutton said he would not accept the certificate from Dr. Fitzwilliams and, therefore, I did not send it to him. I sent it to Surgeon-Major Black.

Capt. Brutton—The certificate was after the event.

Mr. Preston—It was to certify that Dr. Fitzwilliams had been treating him for the complaint I have mentioned.

The Court was subsequently adjourned for the production of the certificate.

When the Court resumed, Mr. Preston put in a medical certificate from Dr. Fitzwilliams, dated December 10th, which stated that accused was under medical treatment, and was at present, unfit for military duty. He was suffering from enteritis and should be well again within three days.

Mr. H. O. Overy, an assistant at William Powell, Ltd., was called by the accused.

He said that on December 4th, Martin was ill, suffering from diarrhoea, and the prisoner had previously complained of being ill. He did not work the whole of Saturday, as he usually did, going home early because of his illness.

Capt. Brutton, addressing the Court, said that the admissions made by the solicitor for the accused really amounted to a plea of guilty to both charges, and the evidence called was really in mitigation of any punishment the Court might seem fit to award. As to the point made regarding a medical certificate, the accused had shown in his evidence that he knew that he must get a certificate signed by the Corps doctor, and not one from Dr. Fitzwilliams, who was not the Corps doctor. Also, the medical certificate handed in was dated December 10th, whereas December 5th was the date upon which he failed to attend in accordance with orders, and did not, apparently, cover the date in respect of which that charge was brought.

Mr. Preston again emphasised that it could be reasonably assumed from the statement of the accused that he was too ill to attend at the butts on the day mentioned. An important question also was that of service; a man's duty to his employers, and his duty to the Volunteer Corps in which he was serving. Of course, there was no question as to which must come first, everything must be set aside to military duties, but he would ask the Court to take into consideration that it was very difficult indeed for a man in accused position to leave his business on a Saturday morning, which was the only time he had for obtaining a certificate accused was the only European cutter in the establishment, and he had his duty to his employers to think of. Had he been a soldier the question would never have arisen. It was simply due to his civil employment. He was unable to get away, and although, of course, that was no defence, he asked the Court to take it into consideration. If accused had left his business on Saturday morning he ran the risk of getting into trouble with his directors. His point was that on account of his civil employment the accused was unable to obtain the medical certificate. Mr. Preston added that accused's services were much valued by his employers, and it would be very inconvenient for them if they lost his services at the present busy time.

Capt. Brutton handed in papers which showed that on three previous occasions accused had been absent without leave.

With regard to this, Mr. Preston said that accused claimed that he had not been warned for duty as he was entitled to be because of his rank.

The accused was found guilty, and sentence was postponed.

Posters are placed in the streets of Paris warning soldiers travelling in trains, trams and omnibuses to be careful in their conversation, as "enemy ears are listening."

**YACHTING.****HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.**

The second race for the Club championship took place on Sunday. The course was to Lyemooon Beacon (P) and N. Fairway Buoy (S), a distance of 11½ miles. The results were as follows:—

Yachts	Sailed over	Nov. 28th.	Dec. 19th.	Total.
La Linda	2	2	2	4
Rona	4	4	4	8
Agesha	4	4	4	8

Yachts	Nov. 28th.	Dec. 19th.	Total.
La Linda	2	2	4
Rona	4	4	8
Agesha	4	4	8

Yachts	Nov. 28th.	Dec. 19th.	Total.
La Linda	2	2	4
Rona	4	4	8
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Agesha	4	4	8

Yachts	Nov. 28th.	Dec. 19th.	Total.
La Linda	2	2	4
Rona	4	4	8
Agesha	4	4	8

For prizes given for opening Cruise:  
1.—Thirionelle.  
2.—Magpie.  
3.—Paula.

**CONTRIBUTION FROM HONGKONG ACKNOWLEDGED.**

The following letter has been received by H.E. the Governor from Sir Robert Hudson, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, on the subject of the contribution of £1,200 sent from Hongkong—

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY AND THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.  
83, Pall Mall,  
London, S.W. 17th November, 1915.

Sir,—I beg, on behalf of Lord Lansdowne and the Finance Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John to express our warm thanks to you for your cable message of the 16th received through the Colonial Office, and for the draft for £1,200, which has been forwarded to us at the same time from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. We have sent to that Bank the formal acknowledgment which they require, and I now have the honour to forward to you our official receipt for this contribution, which the people of Hongkong make to our joint fund.

I am desired by Lord Lansdowne to express the hope that you will be so kind as to communicate an expression of our gratitude to all who have been concerned in making this generous contribution, and at the same time I have to ask that you will accept for yourself our best thanks for the very kind interest which you have displayed in connection with our appeal, and for the trouble which you have taken to insure its success.—I have, etc.

(Sd.) ROBT. A. HUDSON,  
(Chairman of the Finance Committee.)  
H.E. Sir Francis H. May, K.C.M.G.,  
Governor of Hongkong.

**CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.****FOR THE ALLIED FORCES AT THE FRONT.**

The following is the Subscription List to date:—

Total acknowledged to the 11th December \$9,202.69

Per Hongkong Daily Press—Mrs. S. B. Winslow, \$20; Mrs. S. Johnson, \$10.

Per South China Morning Post—Balance of Appeal for Hongkong Boys in British East Africa, \$2.68.

Per Hongkong Tramway Company—Collected in Boxes on Tram Cars from 1st to 15th December, \$31.14. Kowloon Dock Recreation Club, \$50; Mr. B. Chapman, \$20; Mr. S. Mayhew, \$5; Mr. and Mrs. F. A.P., \$5; Mr. Noordin, \$5.

List No. 4. O.P.P., \$5; Anon., \$10; W.E.S., \$10; R.S.A., \$4; G.M., \$2; E.A., \$3; J.B., \$5; G.B.L., \$5; R.F.H., \$5; R.A.B., \$3; W.R.M., \$5; O.M.E., \$3; S.H.D., \$5; T.G.W., \$2; E.B., \$5; E.E.G., \$2.

Per Mrs. T. A. Nisbet—Ladies' Bridge Book, \$18.00.

Expended to 11th Dec., 1915 \$9,420.37

Loss on Subsidiary Coins, 8.07

Consignments despatched on 13th Dec. 250,000

Cigarettes 867.21

Balance in hand \$147.46

Hongkong, 19th December, 1915.

Consequent upon the response by a generous section of the community to the appeal recently made, the Committee

**NORWEGIAN COMPANY PROSECUTED.****ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENCE.**

At the Magistrate's yesterday Mr. Hazland again had before him the case in which Messrs. Thorsen & Co. are charged under the Trading with the Enemy Regulations.

Mr. G. N. Orme, of the Crown Solicitor's Department, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Preston, was for the defence.

Mahomed Rafeek, senior shipping clerk in the local office of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, deposed to the shipping of certain goods, the subject matter of the summons, by the Company's ship, *Daijia Maru* to Amoy. The goods were consigned to order.

In answer to Mr. Jenkin, witness said he now knew the consignees were the Fukien Drug Co., and he did not think the goods were touched by Pasdag & Co. at all, though the latter came to see about them. The Fukien Drug Co. was a Chinese concern. When he read Proclamation 460 of the 14th October he understood that it stopped them from transshipping goods to enemy firms. He believed that this Regulation was the first he had seen with reference to transshipment to enemy firms, but he could not say for certain.

Mr. Jenkin—Well, this was the first of its kind. Prior to reading that document did you think that transshipment was not allowed?—No.

Therefore it follows that before reading that document you thought that the transshipment of goods to enemy firms was allowed?—Yes.

You are a shipping man, and are constantly in touch with other shipping companies, I suppose?—Well, yes. It is all according to what there is to do.

May I take it that, to your own knowledge, their opinion as to the effect of that transshipping notification would be somewhat similar to yours?—I believe so, but no shipping company told me its view.

You would have had to arrange transshipments with other shipping companies. Have you ever known any Company refusing to transship goods on the ground that they were going to an enemy firm in China?—I have not.

Mr. Jenkin submitted, firstly, that the mere transshipment of cargo to enemy firms in China was not prohibited by Proclamation 386 of October 6th. Secondly, he submitted that transshipment was not an offence against the Proclamation, the words of which that were relied on were "supply to by way of transshipment."

In order to constitute that offence it was clear from the Proclamation that the goods must have been obtained by the defendant Company for transmission to the enemy. He submitted alternatively that if the Proclamation was intended to prohibit transshipments its failure to say so clearly was acknowledged by the Government in Notification 460, and therefore if the Government recognised the obscurity of the Proclamation much more so might a Norwegian firm be misled by the same obscurity. He also contended that the Crown witness, Mr. Rafeek, had shown that it was considered that transshipment was not forbidden until Notification 460. It was obvious that there must be a supply of goods from Thorsen & Co. of Hongkong, to Pasdag & Co. of Amoy, by transshipment. Nobody had supplied these goods at all to Pasdag & Co., and the suppliers were William Duff & Co. His friends had argued in the previous charge against the defendants that the offence was regarding the resources of the British flag and augmenting those of the German flag. Even if the packages went to Pasdag & Co. they would only get 5 cents per package, which would bring them in 25 cents in all, not a sum likely to carry on the war very far. (Laughter.) Supposing that Pasdag & Co. committed larceny, and "took the steves unto themselves," they would not have reduced the resources of the British flag, for they never belonged to Britain.

The case was adjourned until Friday morning at 11.30.

have been enabled to send a consignment of 250,000 cigarettes to the troops at the front as a special Christmas offering. A telegram was despatched on the 16th instant ordering the cigarettes, and a request was included in the message to have a printed slip with the words "Greetings from Hongkong" enclosed in the packages. It is safe to assume the Hongkong's present will be thoroughly appreciated by the men, and the Committee beg to tender their thanks to the donors who made it possible to despatch such a substantial consignment.

D. W. CRADDOCK,  
Chairman.

**INTIMATIONS****LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**

(ESTABLISHED 1850.)

(TELEPHONE 1741.)

**HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN INDOOR AND OUTDOOR GAMES**

WAR GAMES, TABLE GOLF, RACE GAMES, ETC.

**TOYS**

BABY DOLLS

**USEFUL PRESENTS**

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

**TABLE DELICACIES**

CRACKERS.

OPEN TILL 6 P.M. ON XMAS WEEK.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

FOR CHRISTMAS

THE BEST PRESENT FOR GENTLEMEN IS A BOX OF

**ROSITA!!!**

This Cigar is made of the finest selected SUMATRA TOBACCO

by experienced workmen and has just been placed on the market.

TINNED BOXES OF 50 CIGARS \$4.25.

Obtainable at:

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

GRAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

SHERIFF &amp; BROS., 30, QUEEN'S RD. CENTL.

SOLE IMPORTER

WILLEM HEYBLUM,

12, DES VŒUX ROAD, SECOND FLOOR, POWELL'S BUILDING,

PHONE: 1687.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1915.

[1176]

**WISEMAN, LIMITED.**

TELEPHONE 407.

A FEW OF OUR LEADING LINES FOR CHRISTMAS.

CHRISTMAS CAKES FROM \$2.00 EACH.

A Rich Fruit Cake Encrusted with Almond Paste, Iced and Prettily Decorated.

DUNDEE CAKES FROM \$2.00 EACH.

(SCOTLAND'S CAKE).

A Rich Fruit Cake, with Almonds on Top.

SCHOOL CAKES FROM \$1.00 EACH.

A Good Medium Quality Cake, with Almonds on Top, very suitable for Children.

REAL SCOTCH SHORTBREAD FROM \$1.00 EACH.

Mottoes Piped on with Sugar, to order.

YE OLDE ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS

FROM \$2.00 EACH.

All our Cakes and Pastries are made under the personal supervision of our English Manager who was awarded Gold Medals in London, in 1912 and 1913, for Christmas Puddings and Dundee Cakes. The strictest attention to cleanliness in every detail is insisted on at our Bakery, and we guarantee that no substitutes of any description are used in the manufacturing of our goods.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1915.

[1172]

**Fortify yourself**

with Bovril

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## TO LET.

**TWO HOUSES** in "STONEHENG," No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled. Each house contains: downstairs Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom. Out-houses and Grass Tennis Court. Shortly available for occupation. Apply to—**DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.** Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [1313]

## BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 25th and 27th instant. Hongkong, 21st December, 1915. [1314]

## PRINCE OF WALES' FUND IN HONGKONG.

A MEETING of the COMMITTEE of the PRINCE OF WALES' FUND held on the 16th December, it was unanimously decided to close the Fund in Hongkong on the 31st December, 1915. N. J. STABB, Hon. Treasurer. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [1315]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th to 31st instant, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. IND-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [1316]

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. (BRITISH SECTION).

## NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Tiffin Train due to leave Kowloon at 1.28 P.M. on SATURDAY will be suspended on SATURDAY, the 25th December and SATURDAY, the 1st January next. By Order, H. P. WINSLOW, Manager. Kowloon, 22nd December, 1915. [1317]

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE," about middle of February. For Freight and further information, apply to—**DODWELL & Co., Ltd.** Agents. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915.

## NOW READY. DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES FOR CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA.

## HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Prices: Cloth Cover ... \$1.25 Paper ... 0.80 Hongkong, 21st December, 1915.

## NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to Public Business on THURSDAY, the 23rd December, 1915, and on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd January, 1916. E. GORDON LOWDER, Commissioner of Chinese Customs. York Buildings, Hongkong, 20th December, 1915. [1308]

## NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are this day REMOVED to the Ground Floor, KING'S BUILDING, Connaught Road Central (formerly occupied by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.). Telephone numbers in use are 292 and 293 (latter replacing No. 1241), with Sub-Exchange to each Department. Hongkong, 20th December, 1915. [1302]

## THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Final Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1915.

THE Board having declared a FINAL DIVIDEND of 5% (five per cent), free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1915, holders of Bearer Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividend on presenting No. 6 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:—  
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.  
THE YUEN-ANG BANK.  
THE BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER.  
The payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.  
GENERAL MANAGERS.  
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, Hongkong, 21st December, 1915. [1312]

## INTIMATIONS

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

COMPETITIONS will be held over the FANLING Course on MONDAY, 27th December, as follows:—

MORNING.—18 Holes Bogey Competition under Handicap. Entrance fee \$1.00.

AFTERNOON.—Mixed Foursomes Competition 18 Holes Medal play under Handicap. Competitors must choose their own partners and opponents.

Entries can be made on the board in the Club Houses at HAPPY VALLEY and FANLING and in the HONGKONG CLUB, or may be sent in writing to the Undersigned, care of Messrs. BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. Entrance fee \$2.00 per couple. T. W. HILL, Acting Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 15th December, 1915. [1285]

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE COMMITTEE has decided that the following shall be the Settlement Days for the year 1916:—

FRIDAY, 28th January.  
MONDAY, 28th February.  
WEDNESDAY, 27th March.  
THURSDAY, 26th April.  
TUESDAY, 30th May.  
WEDNESDAY, 28th June.  
FRIDAY, 28th July.  
TUESDAY, 28th August.  
THURSDAY, 27th September.  
FRIDAY, 28th October.  
TUESDAY, 28th November.  
FRIDAY, 22nd December.

By Order of the Committee, EDWARD M. RAYMOND, Hon. Secretary, HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE. Hongkong, 21st December, 1915. [1309]

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 318, dated 25th September, 1913, of Fifty Shares Nos. 5311-5360 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. WEI A. KWONG, of Hongkong, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged. Dated 13th November, 1915. C. PEMBERTON, Secretary. [1277]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

## LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue Duplicate Certificates of 50 Shares in this Company in the name of Mr. ARTHUR ROBERT DONNELLY or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statement that the Original Certificate No. 9518—50 Shares numbered 234577/234626 dated 21st February, 1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company the undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate. For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD., SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 14th December, 1915. [1279]

PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON—Headquarters, Philippine Department, Office, Department of Agriculture, Manila, P.I.—Sealed Proposals will be received here until 12 Noon, March 7th, 1916, and then opened, for furnishing about 6,000,000 pounds Beef and 1,500,000 pounds Mutton. Further information on application. [1305]

## UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

## DEMONSTRATOR IN ENGINEERING.

THE Services of a DEMONSTRATOR in ENGINEERING in the UNIVERSITY of HONGKONG are required. Preference will be given to a graduate in Engineering. For further particulars apply to the—**DEAN FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, UNIVERSITY HONGKONG.** Hongkong, 16th December, 1915. [1283]

## WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—"E." Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1194]

## TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

"A. BERGHELDIE," 136, THE PEAK. About March, or sooner if convenient. Apply—**A. RITCHIE,** Care of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1183]

## TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.  
No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.  
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.  
No. 25, SETMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS VILLA WEST.  
No. 55, PEEL STREET, on China Road level.  
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.  
"LEWIS," No. 132, THE PEAK.  
"HAYTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.  
ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.  
No. 8, "THE ALBANY."  
BOOMS, in Duddell Street.  
"ROSENEATH," 2, Hanover Rd., Kowloon.  
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.  
ONE GODOWN, No. 8, BARROWS STREET, Wanhsai.  
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.  
No. 4, DES VOIGES VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).  
No. 62, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).  
Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,** 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [1313]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 51 CONDUIT ROAD, 3 Rooms, 4 Baths, h & c, Ample Servants' Quarters, Two Tennis Courts. From 1st of March to end of year. Apply to—**COLBOURNE LITTLE,** 13 Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 21st December, 1915. [1307]

## TO LET.

NO. 3, PEAK ROAD. Apply to—**DR. JORDAN,** Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 16th December, 1915. [1289]

## TO LET.

NO. 4, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK. Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to—**R. W. LEE-JONES,** Care of SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Hongkong, 15th December, 1915. [1322]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building. Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.** Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [1321]

## TO LET.

SUITE of WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, in Robinson Road Level, with or without board in English Private House. Apply—**Care of "Daily Press" Office.** Hongkong, 26th November, 1915. [1323]

## TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916. Apply to—**J. VINCENT BRAGA,** Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1190]

## TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK. Apply to—**M. J. D. STEPHENS.** Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1170]

## TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired. Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.** Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1182]

## TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Peak Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November. Apply—**DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON,** Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1094]

## TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915. Apply—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS.** Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [1069]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.** Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [1048]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Buildings, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession. Apply to—**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.** Hongkong, 3rd December, 1915. [139]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road. OFFICES in King's Buildings. OFFICES in Des Voeux Road Central. HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace. HOUSES at the Peak. No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay. GODOWNS, at Wanhsai. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE CANTON. Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.** Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [138]

## TO LET.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen, Range, Hot Water and Water Charge System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bedchambers at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.** Hongkong, 25th November, 1915. [1177]

## TO LET.

From 1st March. GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street. Apply—**A. B. AVASIA,** Care of E. PARANBY, No. 1, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [144]

## INTIMATION



## WINE AND SPIRITS

## ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

## CASE No. 1—\$20.

3 Bottles St. Estephe Claret.  
2 Bottles Sherry, Light Dry.  
2 Bottles Port, Superior Light Invalid.  
2 Bottles Gin.  
1 Bottle Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.  
1 Bottle Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky E Quality.  
1 Bottle Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

## CASE No. 2—\$26.

1 Bottle St. Marcoux Champagne.  
1 Bottle Sparkling Burgundy.  
2 Bottles Claret, St. Estephe.  
1 Bottle Sherry, Superior Pale Dry, D Quality.  
1 Bottle Port, Superior Light Invalid.  
1 Bottle Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.  
1 Bottle Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky E Quality.  
1 Bottle Dewar's Scotch Whisky.  
1 Bottle Gin.  
1 Bottle Creme de Menthe.

## CASE No. 3—\$30.

2 Bottles St. Marcoux Champagne.  
1 Bottle Sherry Superior Pale Dry, D Quality.  
2 Bottles Port, Superior Light Invalid.  
1 Bottle Very Fine Old Brown Brandy E Quality.  
1 Bottle Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky E Quality.  
1 Bottle Dewar's Scotch Whisky.  
2 Bottles Claret, St. Estephe.  
1 Bottle Creme de Menthe.

## SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

## WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VOIGES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 22ND DECEMBER, 1915.

## HONGKONG AND THE CALL FOR RECRUITS.

THE whole world has watched with deep interest and anxiety the efforts recently made to stimulate recruiting in the British Isles. A large number of people have now reached that stage of mental outlook concerning the war which makes them willing to agree to almost anything that will ensure victory for the Allies as quickly as is possible. So many of our cherished ideals have been shattered, so many of our political theories have been swept aside by the tidal wave which has engulfed Europe, that we are ready to consent to postpone even the approach to a possible millennium to be saved from the present inferno. Therefore, we keep in mind the one central feature of the present situation, which is that more men are still needed for the far-flung front. It is probable—Mr. HILLIARE BELLOC, who has been fairly right in his forecasts of recent events, declares it a certainty—that henceforth Germany will be unable to fill the gaps made by the Allies in her ranks. In short, she has passed the points on the curve where the available reserves were greater than, or equal to, the casualties. From now onwards the curve will decline, until some place is reached where the war will end. There can be no possible doubt that, under these conditions, Germany cannot win the war, but it remains to be seen how long she can hold out, and what will be the condition of the Allies before the point of utter exhaustion is reached by our enemies. The military and other leaders give the impression that the most important factor in that interesting problem is the number of men which the British Empire can place in the field, and the rapidity with which they can be trained and supplied with ammunition. The individual is interested in these matters, but he must not allow them altogether to distract his attention from

what is, after all, of the greatest importance to himself. It is very nice and comforting to reckon up what millions of our own fellow-country men will do at some future date. The insistent question, however, for each man to re-iterate is: "What am I doing now?" The new recruiting system in Britain seems to have assisted a number to arrive at the conclusion that their duty is to fall in and follow the flag. Yet the call is really no more urgent than it was a month or two months ago; it has simply been made more obvious. The system of registration has made it imperative for a man not only to satisfy himself that he is doing his duty but to convince others that his place is neither in the trenches nor in the munition factories. It is always so easy to be plausible to one's own conscience. There are quite a number of most respectable people who could easily persuade themselves that there is really nothing wrong in owing money to local tradesmen. It is when they are threatened with the publicity of the newspapers, and consequently the judgment of their fellows upon such matters, that they begin to make the supreme effort necessary to settle the account. It is apparently, very much the same sort of process regarding enlistment. Just as a large number of people do not need the threat of exposure to make them pay debts, so millions volunteered for the front before registration was introduced. The response of the last year has been little short of miraculous, but the Press and public opinion were not without influence upon the numbers enrolled. Now there is a still more insistent voice—the blunt questioning of the canvasser. It is not conscription, but it must be very difficult indeed to look the whole world in the face if the canvasser reports that one of his visits has revealed a "shirker."

We need just now to bring our thoughts a little nearer home, and to enquire if there is any reason why we in Hongkong should not have some similar system of registration in operation. There are still many young men in the Colony who are eligible for service at the front. Some of them, we know, have wished to volunteer, but have found difficulties placed in their way. To their everlasting credit, be it said, there are many firms who have encouraged their employees to go to help bear the burden of Empire, and we are proud beyond measure of the Hongkong men who have taken, and are taking, part in the war. But more men are needed—the single men first, and then, if these be not enough, the married ones next. There are single men in the service of the Government itself who could go without in any way endangering the safety of the colony. It is urged, not without reason, that the local defence forces have liberated regular troops for the war. The British Army, however, still calls for every available man and there is no doubt that there are many in Hongkong who would answer that call if they realized that it was their duty to do so, or were free to follow their own inclinations. Not content merely to watch with sympathy the heroic effort of the old country, let Hongkong also make the supreme effort.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 5 p.m.

Mr. Murray Stewart has consented to represent Hongkong on the Central Committee of the Overseas Club.

It is announced that the usual Saturday tiffin train from Kowloon will be suspended on Christmas and New Year days.

Lady May will give away the Prizes at the Convent School this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. There will be two entrances to the Convent, one from Causeway Road and another from Robinson Road.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—Druggists' Guild, \$100; Pork Guild (Central market) \$80.

As will be seen from our advertisement columns, it has been decided to close the Prince of Wales' Fund in Hongkong on the 31st inst., up to which date the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. N. J. Stabb, will be glad to receive any further subscriptions.

On Christmas Day there will be a special service in St. John's Cathedral, at 9.15 a.m., at which the military will attend. The service will be that appointed for the Holy Communion, with Christmas hymns and a short address. The offertory will be in aid of Earl Roberts' Memorial Fund on behalf of disabled soldiers and sailors.

Amongst the passengers who arrived yesterday by the *Shingo Maru* was Mr. O. T. Breakpear, formerly assistant-editor of the *Buenos Aires Herald* and secretary of the British Society of Argentina, who has come to join the staff of the *Hongkong Daily Press*.

The wreck of the *Toro Maru* (3,165 tons) chartered by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, which ran ashore on a sunken rock at the entrance to Hainan Straits in a dense fog on November 29th, was offered for sale by auction at Mr. G. P. Lammert's auction-rooms yesterday. Bidding started at \$500 and rose to \$3,000, at which figure the wreck was knocked down to the Sang Cheong Long firm of iron dealers, Hongkong.

## ALLEGED KIDNAPPING IN KWANGTUNG.

## INTERESTING EXTRADITION CASE.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday the surrender of Ho Fuk to the Chinese Government was demanded on a charge of kidnapping nine persons in a village in the Shun Tak district.

Mr. G. N. Orme represented the Crown, and Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the fugitive.

Mr. Orme told the Magistrate that the nine persons said to have been kidnapped comprised a family of the name of Soo. In August last the family journeyed to the mountains to visit the ancestral grave, which required repair. After the repairs had been executed, they had proceeded some way on the return journey when they were attacked by a band of armed robbers, who held pistols at their heads and threatened to shoot them. They were in a junk, and the robbers were in a sampan. One or two of the family jumped into the river, and the others were captured and taken into the country in different directions. The robbers remained for about a fortnight in one place, and then moved on again. Three witnesses would say that the fugitive was a member of the robbers' band. A demand of \$20,000 from other members of the family was made for the release of those in captivity, and it is alleged that the money was paid over. The emissary was the fugitive, who took them into the country where two of the family were released. Mr. Orme said he understood that these two had been subjected to considerable ill-treatment. He could not trace the other seven of the family. The case was adjourned.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN HONGKONG.

A fire that proved to be most destructive broke out in a joss-house in Taiping Shan street yesterday. The Fire Brigade quickly assembled at the scene with three fire engines and a fireboat, but it was manifest that any attempt to extinguish the flames in the building in which the fire originated would be futile, and the Brigade consequently confined their attention to the adjoining premises. In this, however, so fierce was the fire, they were unsuccessful, and all three houses in the block became involved. Even the buildings on the other side of the road became ignited by the flames, and considerable damage was done to houses on that side, particularly in the upper part of the structures, while property on the ground floors was drenched with water. Two of the houses were occupied by Chinese families, but it appears that all the people escaped unharmed. The three houses in the block in which the fire started were destroyed, and four houses opposite were considerably damaged by fire and water.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The following will play for the Diocesan School v. Staff and Departments this afternoon at 4.15 p.m. on the Military Ground, Happy Valley:—H. Archie, A. Viveash and P. S. Shak; A. Arculli, W. B. Muskett, and A. J. Kew; Leo Hon Kam, W. Viveash, N. Ramjahn, Ip Kwan, and P. K. Shak.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 19th December is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate for 51 weeks.
This year .....	\$10,766	\$581,156
Last year .....	9,113	567,523
Increase .....	953	
Decrease .....		7,772



# THE WAR.

## GREEKS AND BULGARIANS FIGHTING.

### RUSSIAN PLANS.

### PROSPECTS OF GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

## GALLIPOLI DEVELOPMENTS.

### GERMANY'S FINANCIAL CHAOS.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND MUNITIONS.

### THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### GREEKS AND BULGARS FIGHTING.

#### ADVANCE POSTS ENGAGED.

LONDON, December 20th.  
A message from Brindisi states that the Greek and Bulgarian advance posts have been fighting on the Greco-Albanian frontier in the region of Koritza. Both suffered with killed and wounded. Greek reinforcements have been sent to the scene.

It is also announced that martial law has been proclaimed at Argyrekastron owing to the discovery of a Mussulman plot. The latter are getting aggressive owing to the approach of the Bulgars.

ATHENS, December 20th.

It is officially announced that the encounter between the Greeks and the Bulgarians occurred in Albanian territory. There were wounded on both sides, but no killed. Order is restored, and an enquiry in proceeding. The announcement was followed by reports that the Greco-Bulgarian fight at Koritza was due to a Bulgarian surprise attack.

### GERMANY AND A GREEK PROTEST.

#### QUESTION OF MILITARY NECESSITY.

LONDON, December 21st.

An Athens' telegram states that Germany, in reply to the Greek protest on the subject of the Bulgarians, and military necessities which Germany alleges compel her to pursue the Allies, declares that she has ordered the immediate stoppage of the Bulgarians and Austro-Germans, who are at present concentrating for an invasion of Greece. The force numbers 120,000, with plenty of heavy artillery. It is believed that the concentration will be completed by Thursday.

### CURIOUS MORAL DEVELOPMENT IN GREEK ARMY.

#### READY TO JOIN FRENCH AGAINST BULGARIANS.

PARIS, December 21st.

A Salonika telegram states that there has been a curious moral development in the Greek army. Officers who were hitherto loyalists now declare that if the Bulgarians cross the frontier they will join the French to fight them. It is stated that the first troops to enter Greece will be Turkish.

### RUSSIAN PLANS.

ZURICH, December 21st.

A Bucharest telegram states that the Russians have apparently abandoned at present their plans for an attack on Bulgaria. The movements of their troops indicate that they intend to renew their attacks in Bukovina.

### SERBIAN REFUGEES IN ITALY.

ROME, December 21st.

The Tribuna states that Serbian refugees have arrived at villages in central Italy, where they were sympathetically received. Many more are expected.

### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### FORTY-FOUR AIR FIGHTS.

#### ALONG WITH HEAVY BOMBARDMENTS.

LONDON, December 21st.

The Press Bureau publishes a despatch from Headquarters which states that there has been a heavy reciprocal bombardment in the vicinity of Ypres. An enemy bombing attack near the Hulluch quarries was repulsed to-day. There were forty-four aeroplane fights yesterday. Two enemy machines were brought down within their lines, and one of ours is missing.

Opposite the southern portion and the centre of the line we bombarded several portions of the enemy's trenches. Hostile artillery heavily shelled Ypres and St. Jean, and was also active against our front line and support trenches, and at Zonnebeke, Zandvoerde, Gheluvelt and Tournai. An enemy bombing attack on our trenches near the quarries north-west of Hulluch was repulsed. There was considerable activity on the part of the enemy's aeroplanes which attempted to prevent our machines carrying out reconnaissances. These attempts were unsuccessful.

### VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUELS.

#### ENEMY WORKS DESTROYED.

PARIS, December 21st.  
2.10 a.m.

A communiqué states that there is ever-growing artillery activity. Violent duels occurred in Artois, particularly in the region of Loos and Givenchy. French artillery demolished a bridge between Soissons and Rheims. The French in Champagne dispersed the enemy who were marching in force, and smashed a railway which was much used by the enemy. There has been the same activity in Argonne, where the French exploded a munitions depot. French fire wrecked German trenches in Hanorville Wood, near St. Mihiel, and also destroyed a block-house bristling with machine-guns. A French air squadron also effectively bombarded the station at Mulhausen.

### PROSPECTS OF GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

#### SAID TO BE IMPOSSIBLE.

PETROGRAD, December 21st.

Colonel Schumsky affirms that any considerable German offensive in the West is impossible, as the Germans are unable to detach a sufficient number of troops from the Eastern front.

### VIGOROUS ARTILLERY ENGAGEMENTS.

PARIS, December 20th.  
4.50 p.m.

Vigorous artillery engagements, in which the Allies had the advantage, are again the feature of the communiqué.

### THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### GALLIPOLI TROOPS TRANSFERRED.

#### REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

LONDON, December 20th.

The War Office announces that all the troops at Suvla Bay and "Anzac" along with their guns and stores, have been successfully transferred, with insignificant casualties, to another sphere of operations.

LATER.

The transfer of troops from Suvla Bay and "Anzac" was unexpectedly successful under the circumstances, and has given great relief. It is also regarded as an eloquent testimony to the skillfulness of the military leaders, under the perfect guardianship of the navy. The withdrawal of such large numbers, possibly in the region of 100,000, is evidently one of the greatest feats in the whole war. It is presumed, as there is no mention of Sed-el-Bahr, that the Allies intend to remain in occupation of the southern zone, as a sort of Gibraltar.

### TURKS HOODWINKED.

The War Office further announces, that without the Turks being aware of the movement the great army has been withdrawn from one of the Gallipoli areas, although in places they were in contact with the enemy. By this contraction of the front the operations at other points of the line will be more effectively carried out. General Monro gives credit to the General commanding and to the Navy.

### DUE TO CABINET DECISION.

LONDON, December 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced the withdrawal from "Anzac," and added that it was in pursuance of a decision of the Cabinet made some time ago. (Cheers.) The operation was so successfully carried out that it reflected the utmost credit upon the General on the spot, the Admiral and his staff, and all ranks of both the army and navy.

### REGRET AND RELIEF.

Relief at the successful withdrawal, and regret that it was necessary, is the prevailing note of this morning's comments on the Gallipoli announcement. Great admiration is expressed at the strategic master-stroke of withdrawing large forces from a circumscribed zone dominated at every point by Turkish guns.

### FIGHTING AT GALLIPOLI.

PARIS, December 21st.

The evening communiqué indicates that the Allies are still holding the western extremity of Gallipoli, and also mentions that on the 19th French artillery supported a successful British attack on the Turkish trenches. The communiqué, alluding to the "Anzac" withdrawal, emphasises that the strategic importance of the position is diminished owing to fresh developments in the East. The communiqué confirms that the withdrawal was effected in agreement with the Allied Staffs, without loss of material, and unmolested by the Turks.

### SIR IAN HAMILTON'S REPORT.

LONDON, December 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant said that General Sir Ian Hamilton's report of the Suvla Bay landing and the subsequent operations would be published shortly.

### TURKISH LOSSES IN MACEDONIA.

#### BRITISH SUCCESSES.

LONDON, December 21st.

The Press Bureau announces that General Townshend estimates that the Turks lost 2,500 in a rearguard action on the 1st, and in their abortive attack at Kut-el-Amara on the night of the 12th and 13th. Mixed parties of British and Indian troops, on the night of the 17th and 18th, surprised the Turks in their advanced trenches, killing thirty and taking eleven prisoners. The 18th and 19th passed quietly.

### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### SINKING OF THE "UMETA."

#### STORIES OF SURVIVORS.

LONDON, December 21st.

Three officers of the *Umeta*, the British India steamer which was reported sunk on the 7th, reached Plymouth on Sunday, after four days in a lifeboat with twenty-six lascars. They state that the *Umeta* was attacked by a German submarine in the Mediterranean on the 1st. The first sign of the presence of the enemy was a quick succession of shots. The fourth shot entered the hold, and the vessel began to fill. The crew embarked in four lifeboats, while the submarine continued to fire at the ship. When the steamer was abandoned the officers on the submarine called the boats alongside and inquired the name of the owners, the destination of the ship, and also demanded the ship's papers, but were told that they had been left on board the liner. The Commander of the submarine was apparently satisfied, and ordered the lifeboats to proceed, after which he continued the work of destroying the steamer. The *Umeta's* boats headed for Malta, which was a hundred miles distant, but they were separated by a storm. Finding they could not reach Malta, those in the mate's boat steered for Tripoli, and after four days were picked up by a Swedish steamer and taken to Port Said.

### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### GEN. RUSSKY RELINQUISHES COMMAND.

PETROGRAD, December 21st.

General Russky, Commander of the Russian Northern Armies, has been relieved of his functions.

LATER.

The Tsar, in a rescript, warmly thanks him for his brilliant services in defending Petrograd.

### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### BRITAIN'S NEUTRAL TRADE.

#### DENIAL OF PRESS STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, December 21st.

Great Britain has sent a memorandum to America, denying the Press statement that British merchants are profiting by war restrictions at the expense of American trade, and showing that British trade with neutrals is infinitesimal when compared with American trade, while statistics prove that the latter has been improved rather than injured through the war.

### COALING AT PORT SAID.

#### STATEMENT IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, December 21st.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil said that certain vessels belonging to the Rotterdam Lloyd were proceeding via the Cape, but the remainder were going via Suez, owing to the alleged uncertainty regarding the quantity of bunkering coal at Port Said.

### CANADA AND THE WAR.

#### \$50,000,000 TO BE APPROPRIATED.

OTTAWA, December 21st.

Parliament has been summoned for January 12th. The speech from the throne will foreshadow a measure to lengthen the term of Parliament on account of the war, and for the appropriation of \$50,000,000 sterling by way of new taxes.

### MR. ASQUITH'S RECRUITING STATEMENT.

LONDON, December 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that in consequence of the complexity of the task, and the enormous difficulty in classifying and tabulating Lord Derby's recruiting figures, the Cabinet were unanimously of the opinion that there should be no considered statement to-morrow. The Premier added that he hoped, however, to make the statement before the adjournment. It was understood that the recruiting authorities would submit the general result to-day.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND MUNITIONS.

#### AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

LONDON, December 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George made a statement on the Ministry of Munitions. He dwelt on the enormous importance machinery played in this war. The German successes were due to the tardiness of the Allies in developing mechanical resources, though Great Britain's command of the sea showed that besides the excellence of our sailors we had an overwhelming superiority of sea machinery. Another aspect was machinery which spared men both for attack and defence.

Mr. Lloyd George mentioned the shortage in the month of May. The Germans were producing a quarter of a million shells daily, mostly high explosives, and Great Britain was producing 2,500, and 13,000 of shrapnel. The deliveries only amounted to sixteen per cent. of the promises, but to-day prominent businessmen were running departments, and everything was speeded up. Great quantities of raw materials had been secured for the Allies, and there were deliveries of eighty per cent. of largely increased promises.

He described the great munition areas and the work of the local boards, emphasising that the national factories were a conspicuous success, and were vastly increasing the output of munitions, minimising labour difficulties, and checking prices. There was also the splendid and patriotic work of private firms. Mr. Lloyd George spoke of the tremendous expenditure of shells in September in a battle lasting for weeks. The result of four months husbandry was replaced in a month, and would soon be replaceable in a week.

The Minister foreshadowed the output of many guns of the largest size, declaring that machine-guns had been increased five-fold since June. He also declared that all requirements would be well in sight by the New Year. Mr. Lloyd George detailed the immense manufacture of grenades, catapults, spring guns, helmets, and mortars. Great Britain also ought to be able to supply high explosives to her needy Allies. He predicted important economies in contracts, etc., and the developing of home resources. They also wanted 80,000 skilled and 200,000 unskilled workers for new factories. These things would enable them to make the 1916 campaign a success.

The expenditure of munitions in September was prodigious, but thrice that quantity would be achieved with twenty times the result. He pointed out that \$200,000,000 would buy a vast amount. That amount represented forty days cost of the war, but at the crucial moment the war might be won by it in forty days instead of lingering on for four hundred.

Mr. Thomas, the Labour M.P., on behalf of the Labour members, assured the House that the workers would respond to Mr. Lloyd George's appeal for additional labour.

### SIR JOHN FRENCH'S FAREWELL.

#### OVATED BY HUGE CROWD.

PARIS, December 21st.

Field-Marshal Sir John French, is bidding farewell to M. Poincaré at the Elysee this afternoon, was given an ovation by a huge crowd, who shouted "Vive French," "Vive Angleterre," and "Vive Roi." General Joffre, in the morning, bestowed the Croix Guerre on General French.

### BRITISH CASUALTIES IN MACEDONIA.

LONDON, December 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant said that the British casualties in the Macedonian campaign up to the 11th, were 32 officers and 7,246 men, of whom only one officer and 85 men were killed.

### HIGH TREASON PRISONERS RELEASED.

#### DET WET AND ANGLO-DUTCH AMITY.

JOHANNESBURG, December 21st.

De Wet and 118 high treason prisoners have been released. Interviewed, De Wet emphasised the necessity of Anglo-Dutch amity, and that discord and past misunderstanding should cease.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### GERMANY'S FINANCIAL PLIGHT.

#### STRIKING COMMENTS BY THE "VORWAERTS."

AMSTERDAM, December 21st.

In the Reichstag, Herr Hoffmann, Secretary to the Treasury, claimed that the Budget for 1915-16 would show no, or only a small, deficit. He admitted that the Budget for 1916-17 would not balance without new taxes, but he was confident that German patriotism would pay the taxes as readily as the subscribed loans.

LONDON, December 21st.

Reviewing Herr Hoffmann's speech, the *Vorwaerts* urges the Government to declare how the money for the payment of interest and the redemption of war debts can be raised, and says that the German war debt is now £2,000,000,000 sterling, the interest on which is £100,000,000 sterling yearly. The redemption will necessitate another £25,000,000. In order to meet these and current expenditure, the income of the Empire must be more than doubled. The *Vorwaerts* concludes by stating that the interests of consumers and industries demand the abolition of import taxes after the war, and this will considerably reduce the income of Germany.

### PROLONGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, December 20th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that owing to the strong views held in different parts of the House on the prolongation of the life of Parliament, it had been suggested as a compromise that it should continue for eight months instead of a year, and this compromise was adopted by 168 votes to 23.

### PANAMA CANAL TROUBLES.

#### PERMANENT OPENING NOT GUARANTEED.

LONDON, December 21st.

The Panama Canal channel has been opened sufficiently to warrant waiting vessels preparing to pass. The permanent opening of the channel cannot yet be guaranteed, as it is inadvisable for shipping to arrange via the Canal until further advice.

### WAREHOUSE FIRES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, December 21st.

A bonded warehouse at Leith, the contents of which were chiefly tea, coffee, tobacco and whisky, was destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at £130,000.

Simultaneously, a whisky store at Glasgow was gutted, the damage being put at £150,000. The neighbouring canal was converted into a river of flame.

### INDENTURED LABOUR IN INDIA.

#### DISADVANTAGES OF THE SYSTEM.

LONDON, December 21st.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Roes asked whether the Raj had recommended the abolition of the indentured labour system.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he had recently received a communication from the Raj dealing with objections to, and the disadvantages of, the present system under which labour went from India and to the Colonies, and suggesting a possible solution of these difficulties. The question was still in its preliminary stage, and required further consultation between the Raj as well as with other authorities interested. Mr. Chamberlain said he was therefore unable to make a definite statement for some time.

### GREEK ELECTIONS.

ATHENS, December 20th.

Unofficial results of the election give M. Gounaris the majority. The Venizelists have completely abstained from voting.

### OBITUARY.

#### SIR HENRY ROSCOE.

LONDON, December 21st.

The death is announced of the Right Hon. Henry Enfield Roscoe, Emeritus Professor, Owens College, Victoria University, since 1887, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of London from 1896 to 1902.







ON WINTER'S VERGE  
IN FLANDERS.

## BACK TO TRENCH WARFARE.

It does not seem long since people were asking anxiously mingled with hope in their voices: "Shall we have another winter campaign?" Nobody asks the question now, writes Mr. Philip Gibbs from the British Headquarters. Here, along the British front, nature itself gives the answer. Winter is close upon us.

It is here at least before midday, when a white fog fills all the trenches, steals down the dug-out, and drifts densely over all the fields. The pale sun gleams for a few hours, giving fictitious sense of summer, and then when the darkness comes, the mist creeps up again from marshes and woods, and—lord!—it is cold for any poor beggar staring towards the German lines through a loophole in the parapet.

And now there will be another winter campaign. To those who saw the misery of last winter, our boggy trenches, it is a horror thought. Must our men suffer all that again—the wet mud, the ice-cold water beyond their knees in the communication trenches, the wind that lashed them like a sharp whip, the ooze and slime in the dug-outs, the water-spouts through the roofs of broken barns? Yes, all that will have to be gone through again, and there are no illusions on the subject among our men. "We shall have to stick it," is the philosophy with which they face the prospect and the words are spoken cheerily.

## BETTER TRENCHES THIS WINTER.

Many of the French soldiers have already been supplied with their "smell-coat"—those fur skins with long hair which make them look like little black moths. Our own men are beginning to think of their old sheepskins, which gave them a pastoral look and much comfort last winter.

It will not be quite so bad this year along some sections of the line. Many of the trenches into which I have been lately have nicely bricked floors and drains to carry the water away. That will make a big difference to the comfort of the men. Forests of timber, too, have been cut into logs to build up the dug-outs and bridge over boggy ways. Pioneering battalions have done splendid work in this way, and engineer officers have laboured with enthusiasm and skill, digging or stealing material to keep the trenches dry.

## THE BILLETING PROBLEM.

The great problem of the winter will be the billeting of all the new divisions who have come out since this time twelve months ago. In the villages a fair distance behind the firing-line beyond, or almost beyond, the range of the enemy's guns every old barn has been requisitioned and though not very high and not very clean (the rats and the vermin resent our intrusion), they are pretty good shelter against the wind and the cold. Nearer to the fighting line most of the barns have been smashed into ruins, like most of the farmhouses to which they belonged, and most of the cottages which surrounded the farmhouses. Here the few remaining roofs do not give much shelter from rain and none at all from wind and cold, so that the comfort of soldiers housed below them is not enormous.

When the rainy season comes (even now, as I write, there is a steady soak through the trees), many rest-camps and shelters which seemed like paradises in summer will be boggy, leaky, steam-swept places not fit for troops. The problem being dealt with to some extent by the building of huts, but our armies grow too fast for the carpenters.

## BACK TO TRENCH WARFARE AGAIN.

For some time at least it looks as though we shall get back again to the conditions of last winter—the same old trench warfare along a stationary line, with the same old frontal attacks from the enemy and the daily bombardment on both sides. As I said in my last despatch, the enemy's plan of an autumn campaign on this front, and perhaps on other fronts, was much disorganised by our offensive last month, and it seems clear that they have been severely sobered in spirit by our successful and most bloody repulse of their various counter-attacks against the positions gained and held since September 25th.

## HOLDING THE RECENT GAINS.

"Reorganisation" hardly conveys the impression of this work, where the masses of sandbags, ammunition-boxes, broken bits of shell, smashed rifles, shovelled earth and human clay hung above the old German parapet during heavy fire from behind which our men kept guard. Our men are provided with quantities of bombs, which they hurl upon the enemy whenever he shows a disposition to attack. The situation is extraordinarily similar in the advanced ground beyond Loos, in the neighbourhood of Hill 70, where the narrow distance between the two lines makes the conditions of fighting extremely hazardous to the battalions engaged.

So the situation stands in the first fog of winter, which hinders artillery observations and gives warning of the days when any idea of a new German offensive on a great scale will be checked by swampy ground and waterlogged trenches. Here the guns are never silent, and each day there are leaves falling from the trees of life, but our men who have had a taste of victory, knowing its cost, are facing the dark days ahead with a fine, cheerful courage.

## BACK TO CIVIL LIFE.

The Canadian Pacific Company announce that their steamers, *Empress of Asia*, *Empress of Japan*, and *Empress of Russia*, which have heretofore acted as transports, will return to their trading occupations at an early date.

## CAPTURE OF BELGRADE.

## SERBIAN COURAGE.

## HAIL OF DEATH AND TERROR.

Mr. Renwick, war correspondent of the *London Daily Chronicle*, reached Monastir, from Northern Serbia, after a fortnight's thrilling experience, the main impression being the superb courage and endurance of the Serbian army and people, and the magnificent human qualities with which they face death, homelessness, wounds, and hunger. He concludes his appreciation thus:—"God! but it is a nation worth saving, and that quickly."

With the Shumadia Division, the flower of the Serbian army, which opposed the attack on the Danube, and compelled von Mackensen to ask for urgent reinforcements, Rabin and Semendria resisted ferocious onslaughts, and only succumbed to the hellish artillery fire which accompanied the fourth attack.

The Germans showered ten thousand shells on the Serb's position at Melakrova, south of Semendria. After the position had been captured, the Serbian Infantry, which was concealed in a wood, attacked and drove out the Germans. Meanwhile, the cavalry got amongst the retreating army, doing heavy execution, and capturing three guns.

The bombardment of Belgrade with 42 centimetre shells threw up debris to the height of five-story houses. Every square yard of the city was searched by machine gun fire. German aviators, meanwhile, bombed the fleeing inhabitants. Despite this rain of death and terror, attack after attack was driven back, until at length the enemy gained a footing in the town.

Then the most formidable part of the German task began. They were compelled to win the capital street by street, paying a price for every paving stone. Each street corner was a citadel. Before the Germans were masters, Belgrade was a ghastly mass of smouldering ruins, strewn in the grimiest horror, with a covering of dead. A little lad of 15 supplied hand grenades to five comrades, who kept a German company at bay two hours. The boy was promoted corporal on the field.

The capture of the hills behind Belgrade was frightfully expensive. Every one was covered with dead before it was won. On the Dring, from 500 Germans were launched across the river, but not a single man returned alive. Motoring from Palanka, Mr. Renwick came to Colonel Turzich's division, holding an angle of the Danube and Morava. The German advance was a wonderful spectacle. In the far distance the purple mountains were lit up with the lurid flame of the German artillery, the blue Danube winding below. Marshal von Mackensen battered away for two weeks without shifting the Serbians from the Danube. When retreat was essential, the men were cheerful, believing they had so hampered the enemy's advance that von Mackensen would take months to carry out his scheme, hoping they would thus enable Anglo-French succour from the south to reach them.

The little with which the Germans accomplished was due to the almost unbelievable artillery strength. It is now known that von Mackensen has only 150,000 men, but his artillery is sufficient for half a million. It is evident that Germany is getting to the end of her resources of men. I have spoken to prisoners from the Flanders, French, Italian and Russian fronts, also from garrisons in Germany, many being only 18 years of age. If the Bulgarians had not entered the war the Germans would have never crossed the Danube.

When Mr. Renwick reached Uzbuk, he found the Serbians were being attacked at four points, and often out-numbered by five to one. In eleven days of battle the armies were often only two hundred yards apart. Hand to hand encounters were frequent and of the most ferocious character.

## THE "ZEALANDIA" INCIDENT.

GERMAN PAROLE BREAKERS  
REGARDED AS PIRATES.

The steamer *Zealandia*, which sailed from Pensacola, Florida, without clearance papers, but with a German crew, and for which American warships and revenue cutters have been searching, has been located by a British cruiser in the Mexican port of Progreso.

A party from the cruiser entered the Mexican port and searched the steamer. They returned to their ship soon afterwards, but the cruiser did not depart. The cruiser remains outside the port and may seize the *Zealandia* if she ventures forth.

The steamer *Zealandia*, according to reports, slipped out of Pensacola, Florida, with a German crew, including one or more of the officers of the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, who had broken their parole, on the night of 7th October. According to a despatch sent out from Washington on 23rd October, the vessel violated the port regulations and sailed without clearance papers on an unlawful voyage. Attorney-General Gregory, according to the International News Service, announced that if the vessel could be captured by the naval or revenue service ships of the United States, and any of the interned Germans found on her, they would be held as pirates and tried as such, with the death penalty on conviction.

The sailing of the *Zealandia* was associated with the disappearance of the interned Germans and it was believed that she had been converted into a commerce destroyer. American ships searched for her in the Caribbean, inasmuch as any damage done to the shipping of the Allies by the *Zealandia* would mean bills for damages for the United States to pay.

After slipping out of Pensacola, with a large cargo of provisions, the *Zealandia* called at Tampico, sailing from that port before she could be intercepted.

According to the Department of Justice, the ship, having gone to sea in violation of the lawful purpose, is liable to seizure by any ship that can take her, and declares that the extreme penalty will be meted out to the offenders when caught.

## GERMAN AGENTS.

## SOUTH AFRICAN REBELLION.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The report on the outbreak of the rebellion in South Africa and the policy of the Government with regard to its suppression has been tabled in the Legislative Assembly.

It is stated in the report, which covers 70 printed folios, that, although the great majority of Dutch South Africans had no sympathy whatever with German aims of Prussian ambition, they were, on the other hand, not very passionately anti-German either. They could not be expected to feel towards Germany as the average Englishman did. In the Western Transvaal the feeling aroused by the war was not intense. There is evidence that many in this area had long been living under the belief that a war between Germany and England was bound to come, and that when the day came all effort would be made to restore the independence of the Transvaal. The mere prospect of war between England and Germany was sufficient to produce a rebellious movement.

War was declared on August 4th, and already, on August 3rd, Commandant F. G. A. Wolmarans was warning his friends that, "in a short while they would get orders to go to Transfontein to attend a meeting. The people would assemble, and the Vierklouwer would be resisted." When asked, "What then?" Wolmarans replied, "From there we shall go to the German border for ammunition." Asked further as to the attitude of the Government, Wolmarans said, "The Governments is all right. When war broke out the effect in Liekeburg was instantaneous. The prophesies of Van Rensburg had a good deal to do with the excitement which had been produced locally. He assured his followers that the Union Government was 'finished.' Not a shot would be fired. The revolution would be complete and bloodless."

Between August 10th and 15th the plotters at Liekeburg were actively preparing for the day. There is evidence that German agents were working in concert with them. The 15th would mark the beginning of a new era. It was quite clear that an attempt was to be made on the 16th to start a rebellion. Everything would depend on the meeting, which was to be addressed by General de la Rey, who was looked upon as the uncrowned king of the west. The report describes the good effect of de la Rey's address at the meeting on August 15th, and all danger of a rebellious movement had apparently been averted.

Regarding Lieut. Colonel Maritz, it is stated that since the conclusion of the Anglo-Boer war he had brooded over schemes for re-establishing a republic in South Africa, and from the moment the European war broke out he was in close and constant touch with the German authorities over the border. It is evident that he had been in communication with the Germans since the first week in August. There was also evidence to prove that he had been in communication with the German authorities for some years. Two independent witnesses assert that Maritz had made arrangements before he was appointed to the command of the north-western district, before January, 1913. As far as his relations with Transvaal and Free State leaders are concerned, there is no doubt that he was in communication with certain people there since August, 1914. A conversation was overheard in which the intermediary between Maritz and General Beyers and others was mentioned. An officer who inquired locally into the "Maritz rebellion" reports that Captain P. J. Joubert appeared to have played the greatest part in engineering the rebellion.

The following extract taken from a voluminous statement made in prison by one of the most prominent of the conspirators gives the groundwork of the plot:—"The general impression I gained from Beyers was that if pressure was brought to bear on the Government would resign rather than fire on its own people; and that arrangements had been made with the German authorities, in the event of their winning the European struggle, to guarantee the Free State and Transvaal their freedom, and I was under the impression that Maritz was the one that had made the arrangements with the German authorities. I had questioned Beyers on these points at my previous interview, and he had informed me that Maritz had made arrangements with the Germans."

## "QUEEN MARY'S" ESCAPE.

Mr. A. H. Pollen, lecturing at Essex Hall, Strand, recently told of the escape of the *Queen Mary* at the battle of the Bight of Heligoland. Captain W. R. Hall, he said, was on the bridge of his ship when he saw the torpedo coming, and apparently travelling at about forty knots. The speed of the *Queen Mary* was nearer thirty knots, and instead of the torpedo striking amidships the *Queen Mary* and the torpedo went along side by side. This, in his opinion, was a fine bit of seamanship. The British submarines had had a remarkable influence on the war. In the last three weeks in the Baltic a quite incredible performance had been done by our men. Twenty ships, six transports, and one cruiser had been destroyed. So far as he knew there were not more than four or five British submarines there. If ever the diary of the *E 11*, Commander Nasmith, V.O., in the Sea of Marvellous sea story that had ever been written would be told.

The Clergyman—I had no idea profanity was so prevalent till I began to drive a car.

His Wife.—Do you hear much of it on the road?

The Clergyman.—Why, nearly everyone I bump into swears frightfully.

## DARDANELLES.

## HAVE WE FAILED?

## CONAN DOYLE'S VIEW.

"Have we failed at the Dardanelles?" is the question Sir Arthur Conan Doyle undertakes to answer in a striking article in the *Daily Chronicle*.

In a plea for optimism and the cessation of unreasonable and pessimistic criticism, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle writes: "There is a great contract between the German and British press during the last few months: yet in our hearts of hearts we are as certain of victory as that to-morrow's sun will shine. Look at our work in the last fourteen months. We annexed the German colonies, swept the German flag, Imperial and commercial, from the ocean, repelled submarines, conquered southern Mesopotamia, and, greatest of all, raised an enormous voluntary army. The severest critic in the world who can only point to one place where it is said we have failed, namely, the Dardanelles; but has there been failure there?"

## ENTERPRISE WORTH WHILE.

I believe that if we never force the straits the enterprise was, nevertheless, worth undertaking. We held up a great body of the best troops, who otherwise would have been operating against us or the Russians. General Hamilton has taken off the pressure on General Maxwell on one side and on General Nixon on the other. But the greatest result is that it has thoroughly united us to Russia, who knows we have spent our blood and our ships trying to force the gates, enclosing her. Again, we have drawn the Central Powers on to the southern advance with the immediate result of bringing in the Serbians, who for nearly a year have been practically neutral. Could the Central Powers advance on to Constantinople with the Allies entrenched on their flank?

## FORMIDABLE TASK.

Would the Turks welcome the army of Bulgars as other than hereditary enemies, and if even they assure them of Constantinople, how can they cross the Egyptian desert? It is too early to say we have failed at the Dardanelles.

Mr. Winston Churchill has been criticised for saying we were only a few miles from victory, yet that was obviously true. Had he said we were only a few months from victory the criticism would have been intelligible. What he meant was that if we had victory the prize would immediately be in our hands. Mr. Churchill did not undertake the formidable task. It is surely too early to write off the Dardanelles on the debit side of the account.

After tracing the operations on the western front and at sea, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle adds: "It seems to me we have made remarkably few mistakes. We are wonderfully fortunate in our leaders. If we search the glorious pages of British history we will not find a man so fitted by nature and training as Lord Kitchener. His cold, mathematical brain, the power of thinking out problems for the year after next, and his enduring inflexible will, make him an ideal leader. Unreasonable criticism tends to dishearten our best men. We have no cause for pessimism."

## GERMAN NAVY'S MOAN.

SUBMARINE PERIL IN THE  
BALTIC.

How to beat off British submarines in the Baltic is the problem now absorbing the anxious attention of the German Navy, says Frederic William Wile. The principal Hun naval experts, Reventlow, of the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, and Kuhlweitz, of the *Lokal-Anzeiger*, commenting on the loss of the *Prince Adalbert*, acknowledge that the question bristles with great difficulties. They bemoan the fact that the Baltic, like the North Sea, is geographically "unfavourable," because the proximity of the Swedish and Danish coasts makes it impossible for Germany to take "ruthless defensive measures." Germans are asked, nevertheless, to be assured that the High Command is dealing with the peril. Reventlow says:

"When shortly Helsingfors and, perhaps, other harbours and island waters used by British submarines as bases are frozen up it will be possible to ascertain whether and where in the Baltic these craft have established headquarters and supply stations. We are far from underestimating our own difficulties in warding off the peril. On the other hand we leave it to the future to show the English and the rest of the world how childish is the British talk about the 'impending blockade' and complete bottling-up of Baltic commerce."

Captain von Kuhlweitz writes: "The neutral Baltic States are really the greatest obstacle to our fighting of the submarine danger in the Baltic because we must scrupulously respect their territorial rights. We cannot patrol their waters, and at night, in fog and on other occasions, submarines can naturally pass through the Great Belt unobserved. They have, indeed, the right to do so. They may only not remain more than a certain time in territorial area or use its waters as a base. Above all we may not blockade these neutral waters."

"All this means that the task of patrolling the entrances to the Baltic is extraordinarily difficult for our forces, and the absolute prevention of submarine raids will never be possible. If the Scandinavian coasts were ours that would be a different proposition. That everything possible is being done is shown by the fact that we have laid a mine field in that part of the Sound mouth where international law permits us to do so, and this should lighten our patrolling task."

The managers of various industrial businesses in Netherlands India having the disposal of workshops of any importance, have, it appears, been requested by the Government to state whether they would eventually be prepared to take up the manufacture of munitions.

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* TJIKEMBANG	BATAVIA	29th Dec.	3rd Jan.	SHANGHAI
* TJILIWONG...	AMOY	31st Dec.	3rd Jan.	BATAVIA
* TJIBODAS	MAKASSAR	4th Jan.	5th Jan.	KOBE

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## Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

[1895]

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

## From 22nd to 28th December.

## HIGH WATER.

## Low WATER.

## Days of Week.

## Days of Month.

## H'kong.

## Mean Time.

## Height.

## H'kong.

## Mean Time.

## Height.

## Days of Week.

## Days of Month.

## H'kong.

## Mean Time.

## Height.

## H'kong.

## Mean Time.

## Height.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL

## REGISTER.

## Hongkong Observatory, December 21st.

## Previous Day at 5 p.m.

## On Date at 6 a.m.

## On Date at 2 p.m.

## Barometer

## Temperature

## Humidity

## Wind Direction

## Force

## Weather

## Rain

## Highest open air Temperature on 20th

## Lowest open air Temperature on 20th











